

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wilkinson House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 7663 Wilkinson Road N/A ☐ not for publication
city or town Joelton ☒ vicinity
stat TN code TN county Davidson code 037 zip code 37080
e _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the National
Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Wilkinson House
Name of Property

Davidson County, TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

4

buildings

sites

1

structures

objects

4

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Dutch Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD; BRICK

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other GLASS; WOOD; METAL; STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** moved from its original location.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1932

Significant Dates

1932

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Colley, C. K., architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☒ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Metropolitan Historical Commission, Nashville, TN

Wilkinson House
Name of Property

Davidson County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres Whites Creek 307 SE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	512935	4022568
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	513159	4022656

3	16	513296	4022478
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	16	513074	4022344

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tara Mitchell Mielnik
organization Metropolitan Historical Commission date June 30, 2006
street & number 3000 Granny White Pike telephone 615/862-7970
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37204

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name John Kincer
street & number 7663 Wilkinson Road telephone 615/876-0904
city or town Joelton state TN zip code 37080

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Continuation Sheet

Wilkinson House, Joelton, Davidson County, TN

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Narrative Description

The Wilkinson House is located at 7663 Wilkinson Road in Joelton, Davidson County, Tennessee. The Joelton area is one of the few primarily rural areas in Davidson County. The Wilkinson House is located on ten acres and retains three outbuildings, including a smokehouse and two barns. It is an excellent extant example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, unusual to the area. Built in 1932, the house retains a high degree of integrity, with very few changes made to the interior or exterior.

The Wilkinson House is an unusual asymmetrical example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, with many elements common to the Colonial Revival style, popular in the southern United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Designed by the firm C.K. Colley and Sons for prominent Joelton resident Thomas Jefferson Wilkinson, the house is two-story, frame construction with brick veneer on the façade, cypress weatherboarding on the side wing and rear, and a cross-gambrel roof. Both the main portion of the house and the side wing were constructed at the same time. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles, as are the three gabled dormers, while the two curved dormers found on the side wing have metal roofing. The foundation is concrete with a limestone water table that is painted white. A portion of the exterior of the house is brick, laid in stretcher bond. The brick is painted, as the original plans called for the brick to be painted. The house retains original windows, doors, flowerboxes, and most other original details throughout, except for the shutters, porch railing and widow's walk, all of which have been removed due to deterioration.

The primary façade faces east, toward Wilkerson Road, on a hill slightly above the road. The main portion is brick, with a weatherboard clad wing to the north that is set back approximately 2.5 feet from the brick portion. The façade contains four bays; the first two bays have identical 12/12 windows with steel lintels and original ironwork flowerboxes with a diamond pattern. The lintels each contain two decorative "targets" stamped on either end. The third bay is a recessed entry door with broken scroll pediment, and the fourth bay is another 12/12 window with no visible lintel and no flowerbox. The fourth bay is in the frame wing to the north of the masonry portion of the house. Wood shutters for all of the windows have been removed. The entry is highly decorative, with limestone surrounded by brick, with an iron railing. The cross-and-bible paneled door is slightly recessed in a paneled entryway, and contains two decorative panes of glass in the upper panels. These glass panes feature a diamond shape that is echoed in the flowerboxes at the two front windows. The broken pediment above the entry door contains an urn in the center and dentil molding below. A brick walkway leads from the driveway on the south side of the house to the front step. There are three gable dormer windows on the brick section and a curved dormer window on the wing.

The north elevation of the house consists of the side-gambrel frame wing, with two single 6/6 windows on the first story and paired 6/6 windows on the upper story. A half-circle attic vent is in the roof peak. Both the concrete foundation and limestone water table are visible. This weatherboard wing is painted to match the brick of the main portion of the house.

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The west elevation is the rear of the house, and features a cross gambrel roof. The rear elevation is entirely of cypress weatherboard, with the water table visible. The concrete foundation and exterior concrete steps leading into the basement are obscured by foundation plantings. This elevation has five bays on the first floor and three on the second. The first floor contains paired 6/6 windows, a smaller single 6/6 window, triple 9/9 windows, smaller triple 6/6 windows, and a door with 4/4 sidelights and transom leading to the sun porch and kitchen area. The second story contains a curved dormer window duplicating the one on the façade, a smaller single 6/6 window directly above the one on the first story, and triple 6/6 windows directly above the 9/9 windows on the first story. A half-circle attic vent is in the roof peak.

The south elevation of the house consists primarily of a covered porch, an enclosed sun porch, and a large chimney with two stacks containing a total of four flues. Three of the flues are still used by the stove in the kitchen, furnace in the basement, and a fireplace in the living room. The fourth flue was for an upstairs bedroom, but no fireplace was ever built. The one-story porch features fluted square cypress pillars, with a floral motive carved into the top of each pillar. French doors centered in the chimney open from the porch into the living room. The porch floor is reinforced concrete, and is built over a coal bin. The porch originally had a decorative wood widow's walk along the flat roof and a decorative railing between the pillars, both of which were removed due to poor condition in the mid-1970s. West of the porch, a one-story gambrel-roofed weatherboard sunporch contains triple 6/6 windows. A large brick chimney is the dominant feature of this elevation, and contains a single 8/8 window centered on the second floor, with a lintel containing the target detail found in the façade windows. Another half-circle attic vent is highlighted by brickwork with a keystone.

The interior of the house is largely intact, with few changes being made to the 1932 configuration of the rooms. The kitchen and bathrooms were updated in 1976, with both bathrooms being enlarged by expanding into the closet area of bedrooms. The walls are plaster throughout, and the floors are oak, except for the remodeled bathroom and kitchen, where walls are drywall and floors are tile.

The front door of the house opens into the entrance hall, which is dominated by the staircase. The staircase is typical of the Colonial Revival style; the risers, carriage, and balusters are painted white, while the treads are stained oak, and the handrail and newel post are rosewood. A small brass and glass chandelier, not original to the house, is located centrally in the entrance hall. To the north of the front door is a small coat closet. South of the front door, French doors open into the living room. A third door, to the west, opens into another hall.

The French doors open from the entrance hall into the living room. The living room is a large rectangular room approximately 24.5 feet by 15 feet. The walls are painted plaster with painted wood baseboards and double-crown molding. A large mantelpiece is centered on the south wall, painted white. The mantelpiece has decorative molding around the firebox and dentils under the mantelshelf. Flanking the fireplace mantelpiece are French doors leading to the porch on the west and a built-in bookcase unit on the east. Decorative trim is applied to the plaster above the fireplace mantelpiece.

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An opening on the west wall of the living room with original French doors leads into the dining room. The dining room is rectangular, measuring 16 feet by 18 feet. The trimwork includes baseboards and crown molding to match the living room, and a chair rail. All trimwork is wood painted white. The walls are plaster, covered with wallpaper above the chair rail, and painted below. The main feature of the room is the triple set of 9/9 windows facing west. Original plans show that wainscoting was intended for this room, although it does not appear to have ever been installed.

A doorway leads from the dining room into a small alcove where a large built-in china press is located. This alcove is denoted on the original floor plans as a pantry, but during the 1976 remodel of the kitchen, the china press was pulled forward about 4 inches into the pantry, leaving only a small alcove between the dining room entrance and the kitchen. Swinging doors noted on the plans have been removed. The kitchen is 11.5 feet by 11.5 feet, and although it was remodeled in 1976, the layout remains very similar to the original plan. Along the east wall of the kitchen, wood bi-fold doors open into a closet housing the clothes washer and dryer. This space was enlarged in 1976 by moving the china press forward and moving a wall. Along the south wall, a door was removed and the wall of the kitchen was opened up (and cabinets installed) to allow direct access onto the "kitchen porch", which still retains a sun porch feel although it is incorporated into the kitchen. The kitchen porch is 8 feet by 11.5 feet with triple 6/6 windows dominating the south walls, and windows and a door to the exterior on the west wall.

A six-panel door on the north wall in the dining room, and an identical door on the west wall in the entrance hall both open into a hallway. Seven doorways lead from the hallway. On the east wall, north of the entrance hall, a door leads to stairs going into the basement. A door on the south wall, west of the dining room, opens into a linen closet. A door on the west wall opens into a bathroom, enlarged to incorporate a bathroom closet and a portion of the bedroom closet. On the north wall, two doors open into two bedrooms. The front bedroom, in the northeast corner of the house, measures 17 feet by 14 feet and contains two closets along the west wall. This front bedroom features a brass light fixture, original to the house, which was moved from the living room. The back bedroom, in the northwest corner, measures 12 feet by 14 feet, and has a modern ceiling fan with lighting element in the center of the ceiling. Both rooms are similar, with painted plaster walls, and wood baseboards and crown molding. The crown molding in the bedrooms is much more simple than that found in the living room and dining room.

The second story of the house is accessed by the stairs in the entrance hall. The stairs lead to a long hallway, with doors leading to three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a cedar closet. The second floor hallway has a small brass chandelier, original to the house. One bedroom is located north of the hallway, accessed through a six-panel door at the top of the stairs. This room is 14 feet by 15 feet. There are closets located on both the east and west walls, one with a mirrored door. North of the closets are arched alcoves created by the dormer windows on the front and back elevations of the house. The walls are painted plaster, and trimwork and baseboards are painted wood. Unlike the rooms on the first floor, there is no crown molding.

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At the top of the stairs along the west wall lies a second bathroom, directly over the first-floor bath. Like the first-floor bathroom, this bathroom was remodeled and updated in 1976, and enlarged when the linen closet was opened up.

The southwest bedroom is 14 feet by 16 feet, with painted plaster walls and painted wood trim and baseboards. Two doors open to the south, one to a closet and the other into attic space. The ceiling is angled at the roofline. A modern ceiling fan is the light fixture.

The southeast bedroom is large, approximately 26 feet by 13 feet, with painted plaster walls and wood trim and baseboards. The east wall of this room contains two angular alcoves created by the dormer windows. A small dressing area, approximately 6 feet by 6 feet lies to the west. This area included three six-panel closet doors, which have temporarily been removed.

The final door, on the east wall of the hallway, opens into a small cedar-lined closet. A 6/6 window on the east wall has white painted trim.

A non-contributing carport sits south of the house. There are three contributing outbuildings on the property, all dating from the period of construction of the house, the mid 1930s. Directly behind the house is a small gable-front concrete-block building with asphalt shingle siding, originally used as a smokehouse and now used for storage. It has a single six-panel door centered under a roof vent and windows on the north and south that were installed c. 1976 in original openings.

South of the house and carport is a wooded area with a stream running through, and farther to the south, a fenced area with a gable front wood stock barn. A large 12-pane window is centered over the barn door. The barn has board-and-batten siding and a metal roof.

A small wood shed sits in the southwest corner of the fenced-off area. The shed has a metal gabled roof with a metal shed roof attachment to the west. A door is located centrally under the gable, with another door opening under the shed roof portion. A rail fence separates the yard from a larger field with a sparsely wooded area lying at the west of the property. Treelines mark the north and south boundaries of the property, while Wilkinson Road is the east boundary of the property.

The Wilkinson House represents one of the few Colonial Revival houses constructed in the Joelton area in the first half of the twentieth century, and is the only known Dutch Colonial Revival house in the area. It has seen very few changes throughout its existence, and the property itself retains integrity as a small "gentleman's farm." It is eligible for the National Register for its significance as a residential work of noted Nashville architect C.K. Colley.

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Wilkinson House, Joelton, Davidson County, TN

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Statement of Significance

The Wilkinson House at 7663 Wilkinson Road in Joelton (Davidson County), Tennessee is an excellent intact example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture in rural Middle Tennessee. The house was designed in 1930 by Nashville architect C.K. Colley for Thomas Jefferson Wilkinson, a Joelton businessman. C.K. Colley was a noted Nashville architect who was known primarily for designing institutional buildings. The Wilkinson House is one of the few single-family residential buildings known to be designed by Colley. The house retains the majority of its historic materials and has a high level of integrity.

Although Davidson County is rich in examples of Colonial Revival architecture in its many historic neighborhoods in Nashville, rural examples in Davidson County are rare, as is Dutch Colonial Revival architecture in the county as a whole. Of the approximately 1000 contributing properties in the Belmont-Hillsboro (NR 5/01/1980) and the Richland-West End (NR 4/16/1979) Historic Districts combined, Davidson County's richest collection of early 20th century architecture featuring Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and bungalow styles, only seven are Dutch Colonial Revival. Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival were much more common revival styles in Nashville, beginning in the 1910s and continuing through the 1930s. The Wilkinson House typifies the late Dutch Colonial Revival in the 1930s, with its gambrel roof and individual dormer windows, which replaced the more typical shed dormers found in earlier examples.¹

The house was designed in 1930 by C.K. Colley, a well-known Nashville architect in the first half of the twentieth century. Colley is best known for his institutional architecture, although it is certain that he is responsible for several residences in Nashville and Clarksville. Clarence K. Colley was born in Wilson County, Tennessee in 1868 and moved to Nashville as a young man, working first at Vanderbilt University, then apprenticing along with his brother Homer with architects Albert F. Speight and William Crawford Smith in the 1880s and 1890s. Colley and his brother established their own firm, C.K. Colley & Co., Architects in 1899, which became C.K. Colley and Son in 1921, when C.K.'s son William joined the firm, and his brother Homer left.²

Colley designed several prominent academic buildings in Middle Tennessee, including the Georgian Revival President's House (NR eligible) and Kirksey Hall at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro (both c. 1911), the Commons Building at Austin Peay State University in Clarksville (c1916), and at least three public schools in Nashville and one in Clarksville. Other notable buildings include two libraries in Nashville (c1915 and c1919, NR as part of Buena Vista Historic District 4/24/1980 and East Nashville

¹Sarah Jackson and David Paine, "The Revival Styles: 1900-1945," *Nashville Old House Series* (Nashville: Metropolitan Historical Commission, 2003), 1; David Gebhard, "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s," *Winterthur Portfolio* 22 (Summer/Autumn 1987), 122-123. See also David H. Paine, "Belmont-Hillsboro Historic District", Davidson County, Tennessee, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1980; David H. Paine and Ann Reynolds, "Richland-West End Historic District", Davidson County, Tennessee, NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1979.

² William C. Colley, Jr., "Seth Colley (1837-1904)," <http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnwcogs/bios/colley01.html>, accessed 7/7/2005; Robbie D. Jones, "Tennessee Architecture: Professional Architects and Builders," unpublished manuscript, 1998-2006;

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Historic District 4/15/1982), the c1928 Colonial Revival Perry County Courthouse in Linden (NR 3/30/1995), the pumping plant and boiler house at the Omohundro Waterworks in Nashville (NR 5/13/1987), and several apartment buildings in Nashville, including the Westboro (DOE 3/27/1989), Wellington Arms and Sterling Court (NR as part of the Belmont-Hillsboro Historic District 5/1/1980).³

Although Colley practiced architecture in Nashville and Middle Tennessee up until his death in 1956, most of his extant buildings reflect the prevailing architectural styles of the 1910s and 1920s. Colley closely followed architectural trends of the era, designing primarily revival-style buildings. His academic buildings are predominantly Classical Revival in style, as is the North Branch Carnegie Library in Nashville, while the Perry County Courthouse is Colonial Revival. The East Branch Carnegie Library in Nashville is a notable example of Classical Revival.

The Wilkinson House in Joelton is only one of three known Colley-designed single-family residences, although it is certain that he designed other houses in Nashville and the surrounding area. The Georgian Revival President's House at MTSU referenced above is one, and the other is the Arts and Crafts-inspired Drane House in the Madison Street Historic District in Clarksville, Tennessee (NR 11/22/1999).⁴ The Dutch Colonial Revival style is unique to the other known Colley designs, but reflects another example of Colley's work following architectural trends of the day. Although earlier examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style often featured shingles and stone, by the early 1930s, the Colonial Revival had become so popular that the only feature on many houses characterizing them as "Dutch Colonial" was the gambrel roof. The Wilkinson House is representative of that trend.⁵

The Wilkinson House was built in the early 1930s for Thomas Jefferson Wilkinson, a member of a prominent Joelton family. Wilkinson served as a Deputy Circuit Court Clerk in Davidson County, and on

³ Carroll Van West, *Tennessee's Historic Landscapes* (Knoxville: UT Press, 1995), 335; Jones, "Tennessee Architecture"; Carroll Van West, "Perry County Courthouse", Perry County, Tennessee, NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1995; Mark A. Sturtevant, "Omohundro Waterworks System", Davidson County, Tennessee, NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee 1987; Paine, "Belmont-Hillsboro Historic District.

⁴ Tara Mitchell Mielnik, et.al., "Madison Street Historic District", Montgomery County, Tennessee NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1999; Jones, "Tennessee Architecture".

⁵ Renee Kahn, "The Dutch Colonial Revival Style," *Old-House Journal* (May 1982), 102.

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the Davidson County School Board. A native of Davidson County, Wilkinson had his home built on land that had been in his family for generations. Following his death, his children sold the house to his brother, G. Howard Wilkinson in 1951 (a local magistrate known as "Squire Wilkinson"), who later sold the house and 17 acres to the Phillip Whited family. A Whited family heir sold the house and 10 acres to John Kincer in 1976, and Mr. Kincer continues to own the property today. Mr. Kincer has copies of the original plans for the house in his personal collection.

Although the Joelton area has a long history, a 2003 survey of the area by the staff of the Metropolitan Historical Commission identified no properties previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and only five properties potentially eligible for listing. The Wilkinson House is eligible for listing in the National Register as an intact example of the late Dutch Colonial Revival style, and for its association with noted Nashville architect Clarence K. Colley.

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Major Bibliographic References

Books and articles:

- Colley, William C., Jr. "Seth Colley (1837-1904): His Biography." <http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnwcogs/bios/colley01.htm>. Accessed 7/7/2005.
- Gebhard, David. "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s." *Winterthur Portfolio* 22 (Summer/Autumn 1987): 109-148.
- Graves, John P. *Northwest Davidson County: The Land – Its People*. Published by the author, 1975.
- Herndon, Joseph. "Architects in Tennessee Until 1930." Master's thesis, Columbia University, 1975.
- Jackson, Sarah, and David Paine. "The Revival Styles, 1900-1945." *Nashville Old House Series* (2003).
- Jones, Robbie. "Tennessee Architecture: Professional Architects and Builders, 1920-1950." unpublished manuscript, 2006.
- Kahn, Renee. "The Dutch Colonial Revival Style." *Old House Journal* (May 1982):99-102.
- West, Carroll Van. *Tennessee's Historic Landscapes: A Traveler's Guide*. Knoxville: UT Press, 1995.

National Register Nominations:

- Mielnik, Tara Mitchell, et. al. "Madison Street Historic District", Montgomery County, Tennessee. NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1999.
- Paine, David H. "Belmont-Hillsboro Historic District", Davidson County, Tennessee. NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1980.
- Paine, David H. and Ann Reynolds, "Richland-West End Historic District", Davidson County, Tennessee. NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1979.
- Sturtevant, Mark A. "Omohundro Waterworks System", Davidson County, Tennessee. NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1987.
- West, Carroll Van. "Perry County Courthouse", Perry County, Tennessee. NRHP Nomination Form, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, 1995.

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the property are the ten acres owned by John Kincer and associated with the Wilkinson House, shown as Parcel ID 00900011900 on the Metropolitan Planning Department's GIS mapping system. See attached map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the house, outbuildings, and fields that have historically been part of the Wilkinson property and are currently owned by John Kincer.



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Photographs

Photographs by: Tara Mitchell Mielnik
Metropolitan Historical Commission
3000 Granny White Pike
Nashville, Tennessee
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

Date: August 2005

#1 of 17

East façade, facing southwest.

#2 of 17

North elevation, facing south.

#3 of 17

Rear (west) elevation, facing east/southeast.

#4 of 17

Porch, facing north.

#5 of 17

South elevation, porch and smokehouse, facing north/northwest.

#6 of 17

Porch column detail, facing north.

#7 of 17

First floor interior. Front hall, facing northwest.

#8 of 17

First floor interior. Living Room, facing south/southeast.

#9 of 17

First floor interior. Living Room, facing north.

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First floor interior. Dining Room, facing northeast.

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First floor interior. China press, facing south.

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First floor interior. Kitchen, facing southwest.

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Second floor interior. Bedroom, facing northeast.

#14 of 17

Second floor interior. Detail of dormer alcove, facing east.

#15 of 17

Smokehouse, facing west.

#16 of 17

Barn, facing south.

#17 of 17

Shed, facing west.